

	Hits	Search Text
1	4	"9524498"
2	2	("5,244,787").PN.
3	3	(embod\$5 near6 (paraffin\$2 or wax\$2)) with (aqueous or water)
4	3	(embod\$5 near6 (paraffin\$2 or wax\$2)) with (aqueous or water)
5	126	(embod\$5 near6 (paraffin\$2 or wax\$2))
6	62	((embod\$5 near6 (paraffin\$2 or wax\$2))) and (aqueous or water)
7	21336	(water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)
8	2122	((((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) and (stain\$4 or immuno\$6 or embodi\$4)) and (surfactant\$3 or detergent\$3)
9	133	((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) with (stain\$4 or immuno\$6 or embodi\$4)
10	62	((((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) with (stain\$4 or immuno\$6 or embodi\$4)) and (surfactant\$3 or detergent\$3)
11	1941	((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) and (dewax\$5 or deparaffin\$5 or ((wax or paraffin) near4 remov\$4))
12	559	((((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) and (dewax\$5 or deparaffin\$5 or ((wax or paraffin) near4 remov\$4))) and (surfactant\$3 or detergent\$3)
13	214	(((((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) and (dewax\$5 or deparaffin\$5 or ((wax or paraffin) near4 remov\$4))) and (surfactant\$3 or detergent\$3)) and (stain\$4 or immuno\$6 or embod\$5)
14	4	("1,382,337").PN.

	Hits	Search Text
15	124	(((((water or Aqueous) near6 (wax or paraffin\$2 or deparaffin\$4 or dewax\$4)) and (dewax\$5 or deparaffin\$5 or ((wax or paraffin) near4 remov\$4)))) and (surfactant\$3 or detergent\$3)) and tissue\$2
16	85	(water or aqueous) with (dewax\$5 or deparaffin\$5 or ((wax or paraffin) near4 remov\$4)) with (detergent\$2 or surfactant\$2)
17	2	Bansbach.inv. and paraffin
18	2554	(436/139,174-177).CCLS.
19	171	((436/139,174-177).CCLS.) and (wax\$4 or dewax\$4 or paraffin\$2)

- FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:13:26 ON 23 DEC 2003
- L1 58 ("HOT OIL" OR "WATER TREATMENT") (S)(PARAFF IN? OR WAX?)
- L2 0 L1 AND IMMUNOAS?
- L3 24 L1 AND REMOV?
- L4 1148 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON REMOV? (S) (WAX? OR PARAFFIN?) (S)
(WATER OR AQUEOUS)
- L5 1 L4 AND IMMUNOAS?
- L6 0 L4 AND EMBOD
- L7 2 L4 AND EMBOD?
- L8 245 REMOV? (5A) (WAX? OR PARAFFIN?) (5A) (WATER OR AQUEOUS)
- L9 52 L8 AND (MELT? OR HEAT?)
- L10 36 L4 AND STAIN?
- L11 561 (WATER (5A) (TREATM? OR REMOV?)) (S) (PARAFFIN? OR WAX?
OR DEWAX?)
- L12 14 L11 AND (IMMUNOASSA? OR STAIN? OR EMBOD?)
- L13 308 DEWAX? (S) (WATER OR AQUEOUS)
- L14 12 L13 AND (IMMUNOASSA? OR STAIN? OR EMBOD?)
- L15 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ZIEHL_NEELSEN AND WAX?
- L9 ANSWER 1 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Particle type water-proof and thermal insulation material and its producing method
- L9 ANSWER 2 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Process and apparatus for removing wax from semiconductor wafers
- L9 ANSWER 3 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Composition and process for metalworking lubricant coating
- L9 ANSWER 4 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Implant with integral textured or structured hemocompatible blood-contacting surfaces
- L9 ANSWER 5 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Staining paraffin sections without prior removal of the wax
- L9 ANSWER 6 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Refining of wax for use in wax mold
- L9 ANSWER 7 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Method and apparatus for the catalytic dehydrogenation of C₆gtoreq.2 paraffins, including removing water from the effluent
- L9 ANSWER 8 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Electrostatic flocking adhesive compositions for PVC for automobile weatherstrips
- L9 ANSWER 9 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Method of eliminating paraffin plugs in gas condensate wells
- L9 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Removal of binders from ceramic green wares
- L9 ANSWER 11 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Research report on multifunctional alkaline cleaner BH-7
- L9 ANSWER 12 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Manufacture of metal carbide-grade powders for isostatic compression
L9 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Water treatment unit for water polluted with organic substances including chlorinated hydrocarbons
L9 ANSWER 14 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Method for protecting natural and artificial stone walls against damage by graffiti
L9 ANSWER 15 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Manufacture and utilization of granules of hydrates with adhesive coatings for heat storage.
L9 ANSWER 16 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Theory and application of an electrochemical method for petroleum production and improving the petroleum yield of oil beds. II
L9 ANSWER 17 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Extractive agglomeration and subsequent separation of the agglomerate
L9 ANSWER 18 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Oil absorbent from soft polyurethane foam
L9 ANSWER 19 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Engraving of porcelain, glass, and marble
L9 ANSWER 20 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI The emission of smoke in the processing of textile fabrics
L9 ANSWER 21 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Refining crude soap
L9 ANSWER 22 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Processing of crude oils
L9 ANSWER 23 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Oil-collecting matte
L9 ANSWER 24 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Shadow masks for use in color television by electroforming
L9 ANSWER 25 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Stripping organic deposits from surfaces
L9 ANSWER 26 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Protective coating for glass articles
L9 ANSWER 27 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Wax for coating yarn in a knitting machine
L9 ANSWER 28 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Isolation and characterization of wax from decaffeinated tea waste
L9 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Measurement of the consumption of aqueous carbamide solutions
L9 ANSWER 30 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Alcohols from oxidation of hydrocarbons
L9 ANSWER 31 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Application of wetting agents in crude petroleum dewaxing
L9 ANSWER 32 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Dewaxing petroleum products with an aqueous urea solution
L9 ANSWER 33 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Burning-in of hot enamel printing plate coatings

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Semiconductor devices
L9 ANSWER 35 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Tryptophan
L9 ANSWER 36 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Aqueous wax
L9 ANSWER 37 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Esters
L9 ANSWER 38 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Removal of paraffin wax from diesel oil with an aqueous urea solution
L9 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Removal of flash from ceramic parts formed by pressing
L9 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Treatment of oil-well formations
L9 ANSWER 41 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Washing and waxing composition
L9 ANSWER 42 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Dewaxing mineral oils
L9 ANSWER 43 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Chemistry of fungi. XXII. Nidulin and nornidulin (ustin): chlorine-containing metabolic products of Aspergillus nidulans
L9 ANSWER 44 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI 3,6-Dichloro- and 3,6-dibromopyridazines
L9 ANSWER 45 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Esters
L9 ANSWER 46 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of edible fats
L9 ANSWER 47 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of edible fats
L9 ANSWER 48 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Gelatin and glue from hides
L9 ANSWER 49 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Removal of water-insoluble materials from a paper stock
L9 ANSWER 50 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Methods for the estimation and examination of Turkey red oil
L9 ANSWER 51 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Continuous scheme for preparation of indigotin froth phthalimide
L9 ANSWER 52 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Fractionation of California Petroleum by Diffusion through Fuller's Earth

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:23891 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:101291

TITLE: Staining paraffin sections without prior removal of the wax

AUTHOR(S): Kiernan, J. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Anatomy and Cell Biology, University Western Ontario, London, ON, N6A 5C1, Can.

SOURCE: Biotechnic & Histochemistry (1996), 71(6), 304-310

CODEN: BIHIEU; ISSN: 1052-0295

PUBLISHER: Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Paraffin sections are usually rehydrated before staining. It is possible to apply aq. dye solns. without first removing the wax. Staining then occurs more slowly, and only if the embedding medium has not melted or become unduly soft after cutting. To avoid this problem, sections are flattened on water no hotter than 45 C and dried overnight at 40 C. Minor tech. modifications to the staining procedures are needed. Mercury deposits are removed by iodine, and a 3% soln. of sodium thiosulfate in 60% ethanol is used to remove the iodine from paraffin sections. At room temp., progressive staining takes 10-20 times longer for sections in paraffin than for hydrated sections; at 45 C, this can be shortened to about three times the regular staining time. After staining, the slides are rinsed in water, air dried, dewaxed with xylene, and coverslipped in the usual way. Nuclear staining in the presence of wax was achieved with toluidine blue, O, alum-hematoxylin and Weigert's iron-hematoxylin. Eosin and van Gieson's picric acid-acid fuchsin were effective anionic counterstains. A one-step trichrome mixt. contg. 3 anionic dyes and phosphomolybdic acid was unsuitable for sections in wax because it imparted colors that were uninformative and quite different from those obtained with hydrated sections. Advantages of staining in the presence of wax include economy of solvents, reduced risk of overstaining and strong adhesion of sections to slides.

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:86337 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:86337

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:15542f-g

TITLE: Removal of paraffin wax from diesel oil with an aqueous urea solution

AUTHOR(S): Klimenok, B. V.; Pirkis, L. N.; Skachko, E. V.; Kesarev, M. P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Petroleum Inst., Ufa

SOURCE: Izvest. Vysshikh Ucheb. Zavedenii, Neft i Gaz (1958), (No. 7), 83-9

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB One vol. of diesel oil, b. 220-350.degree., d. 0.8413, f.p. -12.degree., contg. 1% S, was treated with 2 vol. of a satd. aq. urea soln. The rate of adduct formation was increased by addn. of 5% adduct from a previous batch. The crystals formed were sepd. by a special filter press. The wax-free oil was dried over CaCl2 and the f.p. was detd. Addn. of 0.65, 0.65, 0.65, and 0.9 g. urea/ml. oil, and mixing for 10, 5, 2, and 3 min., at 680, 1000, 1500, 1500 r.p.m., resp., removed 20.7, 21.9, 21.6, and 23.4% wax (calcd. on the original oil), giving products with a f.p. of -46, -52, -52, and -62.degree.. The adduct was extd. with (Et)2O to remove oil and was decompd. by heating with the aq. urea soln. to 60.degree..

L9 ANSWER 49 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1940:14135 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 34:14135
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 34:2174b-c
TITLE: Removal of water-insoluble materials from a paper stock
INVENTOR(S): Kress, Otto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Paper Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

CA 386719 19400206 CA

AB Shredded paper stock is placed in a container partially filled with water, the water heated by live steam above the m. p. of the waxy materials, the stock agitated, the fibers are sepd. from the melted waxy materials, and the residual waxy materials not removed by hot water removed by addnl. agitation of the stock in an aq. medium contg. a soap-emulsifying agent and an alkali soln. of a water-insol., alkali-sol., acid-precipitable protein.

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Alkali-removable aqueous lubricant compositions and formation of lubricating films

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of waxed and dyed fabrics by reversible wax painting technique

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Environment-friendly aqueous detergent compositions containing hydrocarbons and nonionic surfactants

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Detergents containing aliphatic hydrocarbons and (di)propylene glycols for simultaneous removal of wax and water-soluble processing liquids

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Staining paraffin sections without prior removal of the wax

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Effect of processing conditions on the sinter properties of 316L steel by powder injection molding process

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Aqueous detergents containing silicone oils, wax, and mineral spirit for tires for lasting dustproofing effect and gloss

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Aqueous ternary mixtures with tert-butanol for nontoxic degreasing bath

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Deparaffinization compositions and methods for their use

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Removers

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Determination of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene in household products by GC/MS

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Purification of Urushi wax
L10 ANSWER 13 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Glazing agent for an automobile
L10 ANSWER 14 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Experiments in stain removal
L10 ANSWER 15 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Emulsified oil-water separator
L10 ANSWER 16 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Detergent compositions for effective oily soil removal
L10 ANSWER 17 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Shadow masks for use in color television by electroforming
L10 ANSWER 18 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Metachromasia through uranyl ions method for nucleic acid detection in the vegetable cell
L10 ANSWER 19 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Ink- and stain-removing sticks
L10 ANSWER 20 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Differential identification of connective tissue acid mucopolysaccharides using fluorescence microscopy
L10 ANSWER 21 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Slip casting of porous nickel or titanium films
L10 ANSWER 22 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Cleaning compounds for removal of stains and wax
L10 ANSWER 23 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI A cytochemical study of DNA, RNA, and protein in the developing maize anther. I. Methods
L10 ANSWER 24 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Orcein-hematoxylin in iodized feric chloride as a stain for elastic fiber with metanil yellow counterstaining
L10 ANSWER 25 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Cleaning agents
L10 ANSWER 26 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Tannic acid, iron hematoxylin, alcian blue, and basic fuchsin for staining islets and reticular fibers of the pancreas
L10 ANSWER 27 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Aqueous wax
L10 ANSWER 28 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Ceramic shell molds for metal casting
L10 ANSWER 29 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Hemoglobin iron demonstration in tissues using Perl's method
L10 ANSWER 30 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Lignin. V. Vanilloylformic acid from alkaline cleavage of lignin sulfonates
L10 ANSWER 31 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Reductive amination of ethylene-carbon monoxide polyketones. A new class of polyamines
L10 ANSWER 32 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Reagents for experimental diabetes. I

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Vulnerable areas (for entrance of insecticides) on the surface of the tarsus and pretarsus of the grasshopper (Acridiidae, Orthoptera)

L10 ANSWER 34 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Photographic contact-printing process

L10 ANSWER 35 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Studies of the validity of advertised claims for dental industrial products. III. Bleachodent, Ekay, Ex-Tartar, Snovy-White and Tartaroff. A. Histological findings

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Microchemical method for showing the urea formation in the liver

L1 ANSWER 36 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:558224 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:158224

TITLE: Foam breaking in wet scrubbing of saponate powder from air

INVENTOR(S): Krninsky, Josef

SOURCE: Czech., 2 pp.

CODEN: CZXXA9

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Czech

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

CS 153719 B 19740329 CS 1969-31 19690103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CS 1969-31 19690103

AB Aq. scrubbing liq. was treated with 3-8 vol.% of a satd. soln. of paraffin in PhMe and the resulting dispersion system stabilized with 10 vol.% of dodecylbenzene. When the saponate concn. in the scrubbing liq. reached 40 wt.% (dry wt. of saponate), the mixt. was cooled to 10.degree., sepd. paraffin flotated off and recycled, and the saponate (dodecylbenzenesulfonate) worked up as usual.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:234120 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:268243

TITLE: Paraffin treatments: hot oil/hot water vs. crystal modifiers

AUTHOR(S): Becker, J. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unichem Division of BJ Services Co., USA

SOURCE: JPT, Journal of Petroleum Technology (2001), 53(3), 56-57

CODEN: JPTJAM; ISSN: 0149-2136

PUBLISHER: Society of Petroleum Engineers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Crystal-modifier chems. were used successfully in many areas to control paraffin-wax deposition in prodn. strings, pipelines, and refinery/storage facilities. However, these chems. require protection from cold weather to prevent freezing, which would make them impossible to pump. Therefore, the practices of hot oiling and hot watering remain

the dominant paraffin-wax remediation treatments. Advances in crystal-modifier formulation have succeeded in producing modifiers that are suitable for year-round application.

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:79308 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:79308

TITLE: Polycyclic aromatics and paraffins in aqueous media

AUTHOR(S): Hellmann, Hubert

CORPORATE SOURCE: Bundesanst. Gewaesserkd., Koblenz, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Tenside Detergents (1975), 12(4), 193-7

CODEN: TSDTAZ; ISSN: 0040-3490

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB In aq. media, polycyclic hydrocarbons always occur with the paraffins in the ratio of about 1:50 to 1:100, independent of the type of water, sediment, and compn. of sample. Similar ratios are found in sediments assocd. with the waters and also in activated sludges, grass and algae. These ratios differ from the ratios that are typical for petroleum products. The high concns. of polycyclic aroms. and paraffins in the activated sludge lead to some concern as to the final quality of the water treated by this process.

L1 ANSWER 33 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:144655 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:144655

TITLE: Absorbents for removal of oil dispersed in water

INVENTOR(S): Harris, Arthur; Margotte, Werner; Thomas, Brian Martin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 21 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

DE 2431610 A1 19750130 DE 1974-2431610 19740702

NL 7408549 A 19750107 NL 1974-8549 19740625

JP 50043064 A2 19750418 JP 1974-74897 19740629

BE 817240 A1 19750106 BE 1974-146206 19740704

FR 2235723 A1 19750131 FR 1974-23302 19740704

DK 7403597 A 19750303 DK 1974-3597 19740704

GB 1420394 A 19760107 GB 1973-32097 19740726

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1973-32097 19730705

AB Oil dispersed in waste water is removed by mixing with an adsorption agent 40-90, an emulsion-breaking agent 9-50, and a hydrophobic agent 1-10 wt.%. The adsorption agent is a highly dispersed water-insol. polymer (vinyl polymer, urea formaldehyde resin, or melamine formaldehyde polymer) with a mol. wt. >1000 and a specific surface area >5m²/g in a micron or submicron particle size. The emulsion breaking agent

(Al₂(SO₄)₃.16H₂O or CaCl₂) has a Fe³⁺, Al³⁺, Mg²⁺ or Ca²⁺ cation. The hydrophobic agent can be paraffin wax, lanolin, liq. paraffin, castor oil, capryl wax, or a silicone oil.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:916688 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:309890

TITLE: Deparaffinization compositions and methods for their use

INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Guangrong; Yu, Cheng-Zhi; Su, Sheng-Hui; Kalra, Krishan L.; Zhou, Ding

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biogenex Laboratories, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 9524498 A1 19950914 WO 1995-US2855 19950307

US 6632598 B1 20031014 US 1994-212175 19940311

EP 698118 A1 19960228 EP 1995-913592 19950307

EP 698118 B1 20031203

JP 2001505297 T2 20010417 JP 1995-523602 19950307

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-212175 A 19940311

WO 1995-US2855 W 19950307

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:309890

AB Compns. and methods are provided for dewaxing wax-embedded biol. specimens prior to histochem. anal. The compns. and methods provided can effectively remove wax or improve wax-based embedding materials, particularly paraffin-based, from specimens during prepn. for histochem. or other diagnostic analyses, while minimizing danger to users, achieving compatibility with automated use, and maintaining compatibility with downstream histochem. analyses, particularly immunostaining. Compns. of the invention comprise a paraffin-solubilizing org. solvent, a polar org. solvent, and a surfactant. Compns. can further comprise water. The method involves contacting a wax-embedded specimen with the dewaxing compn. to solubilize the wax impregnating the specimen prior to histochem. anal. The method can comprise the further step of washing the dewaxed specimen immediately after dewaxing with an aq. wash compn. comprising a detergent to remove residual dewaxing compn. Also provided is a kit for dewaxing a wax-embedded specimen, which comprises a dewaxing compn. and can further comprise a second compn. of (1) an immunostaining reagent or (2) an aq. wash soln. comprising a detergent for removing residual dewaxing soln.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:703627 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:303627

TITLE: Removers

INVENTOR(S): Fukai, Hisayo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kentosu, Jugen, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

JP 06220489 A2 19940809 JP 1993-170513 19930709
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-207114 19920709

AB Removers contain water and hydrophobic org. compds. capable of dissolving or swelling soils to be removed and optionally surfactants. A 25:75 mixt. of EtOAc and water was effective for removing magic ink from stainless and glass, degreasing, removing toner from photocopied paper and alkyd resin from stainless.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:488278 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:88278
TITLE: A cytochemical study of DNA, RNA, and protein in the developing maize anther. I. Methods
AUTHOR(S): Moss, G. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Birmingham, Birmingham, UK
SOURCE: Annals of Botany (Oxford, United Kingdom) (1967),
31(123), 545-53
CODEN: ANBOA4; ISSN: 0305-7364

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The title study is based on the use of an integrating microdensitometer, using 2 oil-immersion fluorite objectives, i.e., 100X for the tapetum and 40X for the sporogenous tissues and spores. The tissues were fixed in HOAc-EtOH (1:3), embedded in 56 degree. paraffin, and sectioned on a rotary microtome at 0 degree. and put on slides without adhesive, or celloidin was used in some cases. For detns. of DNA in the older sporogenous and spore cells, anther contents were extruded onto a slide coated with gelatin, and were spread and fixed as were tissues which were sectioned. For the detn. of DNA, after removal of wax with xylene, hydrate through an alc. series, hydrolyze in N HCl, wash, stain with Schiff's reagent, rinse, treat 3 times with a SO₂ soln., wash, dehydrate with tert-BuOH series, clear in xylene, and fix in Canada balsam. Scan at 565 m.mu.. For the detn. of RNA, remove the wax with xylene, hydrate, and stain with methyl green-Pyronine Y (12.5 ml.: 7.5 ml.); after rinsing with water, treat twice with BuOH, clear, and mount. Scan at 540 m.mu.. For the detn. of proteins, remove wax, hydrate, and strain with 1% Naphthol Yellow S in 1% HOAc, differentiate in 1% HOAc, dehydrate, clear, mounts, and scan at 440 m.mu. or 490 m.mu.. 18 references.

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:29464 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:29464

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:5373f-g

TITLE: Hemoglobin iron demonstration in tissues using Perl's method

AUTHOR(S): Shcherban, E. I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Sci.-Research Inst. Roentgenol. and Radiol., Leningrad

SOURCE: Arkhiv Patologii (1958), 20(No. 10), 88

CODEN: ARPTAF; ISSN: 0004-1955

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Fix tissue in Zenker soln. for 12-24 hrs., remove and place in running water for 24 hrs., pass through increasing EtOH concns., imbed in paraffin, section, fix on slide deparaffinize, and stain by P. method. Erythrocytes take on a greenish tint; fixation in 95% EtOH, neutral formalin, or K₂Cr₂O₇ fail to produce the greenish staining. For the development or activation of Z. soln.-active principle the tissue should be treated with a fixing soln. (Z. soln. without K₂Cr₂O₇) which like Z. fixing soln. produces a greenish tint when followed by P.'s stain, though to a lesser intensity.

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:49984 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:49984

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:9578a-d

TITLE: Vulnerable areas (for entrance of insecticides) on the surface of the tarsus and pretarsus of the grasshopper (Acridiidae, Orthoptera)

AUTHOR(S): Slifer, Eleanor H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City

SOURCE: Annals of the Entomological Society of America (1950), 43, 173-88

CODEN: AESAAI; ISSN: 0013-8746

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB In newly molted nymphs and adults of *Melanoplus differentialis* the ventral surface of the arolia (pads between the claws) does not absorb water or aq. solns. of dyes (methylene blue, neutral red, fast green, crystal violet); in individuals which have not molted for some time and in which the cuticular surface is worn or abraded, the arolia stained deeply owing to entrance of the dye through the worn cuticle. When newly molted individuals are forced to walk or jump on rough surfaces, the arolia quickly become abraded and stain deeply. Repair of the damaged cuticle takes place for some time after molting, but in older individuals this ability is lost. The waterproof layer on the under surfaces of the arolia of *M. differentialis* is a wax or waxlike substance sol. in xylene and CCl₄. When this thin wax layer is removed by a solvent, the arolia stain even more uniformly and brilliantly than after abrasion, and it quickly takes up or loses water. The sense organs of the arolia do not appear to be sites for entrance of dyes. Arolia in other species of Orthoptera are described. The arolia of the Acrididae, particularly when worn or injured, may serve as areas through which insecticides may enter easily. Suggestions are made for insecticidal tests. 21 references.

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1915:4137 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9:4137

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 9:636f-g

TITLE: Microchemical method for showing the urea formation in the liver

AUTHOR(S): Leschke, Erich

CORPORATE SOURCE: Berlin

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Experimentelle Pathologie und Therapie (1914), 16, 498

CODEN: ZEPTAT; ISSN: 0372-8552

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Freshly removed liver tissue cut into sections not over 0.5 mm. thick are fixed in dil. Hg(NO₃)₂ soln. for 24 hrs., washed for 6-12 hrs. in water, embedded, cut, cleared from paraffin and stained with H₂S. During the height of digestion or after injection of amino acids or NH₄ salts, like carbamate or carbonate, the liver cells stain deeply, showing an abundance of the urea-Hg combination which dissociated to form the sulfide. During inanition the liver as a whole shows little or no fixed Hg salt except in the Kupffer cells which stain as a rule very deeply. The Kupffer cells, therefore, appear to function in the way of regulating the output of urea from the liver to the blood. A plate of stained sections illustrates the article.

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:214425 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:209113

TITLE: Preparation of waxed and dyed fabrics by reversible wax painting technique

INVENTOR(S): Hou, Yifang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

CN 1195049 A 19981007 CN 1998-101084 19980326

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1998-101084 19980326

AB The process comprises painting with beeswax or paraffin on both sides of cloth, coating with staining soln., drying, sealing with color-sealing wax liq., treating by ice-vein method, dyeing with dyeing soln., removing water by squeezing, soaking in staining soln. for 5-30 min and oxidizing for 5-30 min in air 10-15 times, dewaxing by boiling in base soln. for 3-7 min, washing, and drying in air. The staining soln. for light color is composed of dye 0.5-2, NaCl 0.5-2, NaOH 0.5-2, and water 100-300 part. The staining soln. for medium color is composed of dye 4-6, NaCl 4-6, NaOH 4-6, and water 100-300 part. The staining soln. for deep color is composed of dye 6-10, NaCl 6-10, NaOH 6-10, and water 100-300 part. The dyeing soln. for light color is composed of indigo type dye 0.5-1, NaOH 0.5-1, Na₂S₂O₄ 0.1-0.6, water 100-300 part, and measured quantity of sulfonated castor oil. The dyeing soln. for medium color is composed of indigo type dye 1-3, NaOH 1-3, Na₂S₂O₄ 0.6-2, water 100- 300 part, and measured quantity of

sulfonated castor oil. The dyeing soln. for deep color is composed of indigo type dye 3-5, NaOH 3-5, Na₂S₂O₄ 2-4, water 100-300 part, and measured quantity of sulfonated castor oil. The dyeing soln. is prepd. by mixing dye with sulfonated castor oil, adding 5-10 fold of water (50-70.degree.), reducing for 5-10 min, and adding the other raw material. The color-sealing wax liq. is composed of beeswax with oil content of 2-3% 4, paraffin with oil content of 1.5% 5, and rosin 1 part.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:237763 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:226824

TITLE: Detergents containing aliphatic hydrocarbons and (di)propylene glycols for simultaneous removal of wax and water-soluble processing liquids

INVENTOR(S): Endo, Masashi; Sugama, Naoki; Takayanagi, Yasuyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitto Chemical Industry Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

JP 09025497 A2 19970128 JP 1995-197127 19950711

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-197127 19950711

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:226824

AB The detergents consist of 1-99% linear paraffins, isoparaffins, olefins and naphthene having b.p. 100-300.degree. and 1-99% mono-C1-4 alkyl ethers of the title glycols.

Thus, a SUS 316 test piece stained by Magnetron Wax G-4 (solid wax) was impregnated with a 90:10 mixt. of dodecane and dipropylene glycol mono-Me ether and washed at 50.degree. for 1 min to show complete removal of the wax.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:703627 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:303627

TITLE: Removers

INVENTOR(S): Fukai, Hisayo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kentosu, Jugen, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

JP 06220489 A2 19940809 JP 1993-170513 19930709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-207114 19920709

AB Removers contain water and hydrophobic org. compds. capable of dissolving or swelling soils to be removed and optionally surfactants. A 25:75 mixt. of EtOAc and

water was effective for removing magic ink from stainless and glass, degreasing, removing toner from photocopied paper and alkyd resin from stainless.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:231006 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:231006

TITLE: Purification of Urushi wax

INVENTOR(S): Sato, Takashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noda Wax K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

JP 03047900 A2 19910228 JP 1989-182428 19890717

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-182428 19890717

AB The title process includes melting the crude Urushi wax, stirring the melted wax into hot water, stirring with acids and electrolytes, sitting and removing the sepd. water and impurities, and filtering the residual molten wax. Heating 1000 kg crude Urushi wax to 90-100.degree., adding 300 L 90-95.degree. H₂O, stirring at 50 rpm for 20 min, adding 8 kg oxalic acid and 50 kg NaCl, heating 50 min at 95-110.degree. and 80 rpm, sitting for 90 min, removing water and impurities, and filtering through a 80-mesh stainless screen gave a purified wax with peroxidn. no. 6.7, acid no. 7.5, iodine no. 10.7, sapon. no. 201.0, m.p. 50.8.degree., and water content 0.01%, vs. 6.2, 7.5, 10.8, 201.1, 50.8, and 5.5, resp., without the purifn.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:57321 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:57321

TITLE: Simultaneous histochemical demonstration of glycogen in the central nervous system and in neurofibrillar structures by silver staining

AUTHOR(S): Wegmann, Raymond; Genchev, T.; Sotelo, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med. Paris, Paris, Fr.

SOURCE: Histochem. Cytochem. Lipides, Actes Symp. Int. Histol., 5th (1966), Meeting Date 1963, 205-7

CODEN: 19SUAU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: French

AB The method of freezing, thawing, and fixation in the liquid of Rossman was used for Ag staining with the method of Bodian, for the histochem. demonstration of glycogen. The method includes: (a) freezing the whole animal, or the head, or parts of the brain and placement in Rossman's fixative, leaving it 3 to 5 days at -15.degree., (b) inclusion in paraffin, (c) HIO₄-Schiff reaction, (d) rinsing with water, (e) staining with 10% Protargol for 24-48 hrs., (f) dipping in aurous chloride, and (g) washing with water, fixation with Na₂S₂O₃, dehydration, and treatment with xylene. The finest nervous fibers and the

smallest glycogen granules are well preserved, but only in the superficial parts. This combination of methods gives images useful for the understanding of the relation between localization of phosphorylase activity and argentophilic structures.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:440954 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:40954

TITLE: Orcein-hematoxylin in iodized feric chloride as a stain for elastic fiber with metanil yellow counterstaining

AUTHOR(S): Roman, Nickolas; Perkins, Stephen F.; Perkins, Edwin M., Jr.; Dolnick, Ethel H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Oregon Regional Primate Res. Center, Beaverton, OR, USA

SOURCE: Stain Technology (1967), 42(4), 199-202

CODEN: STTEAW; ISSN: 0038-9153

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Autopsy and biopsy specimens of human skin were fixed overnight in alc.. Bouin's soln., embedded in paraffin, cut at 7 .mu., deparaffinized, hydrated to 70% alc., and treated as follows: (1) stained 2 hrs. in a mixt. consisting of: 0.2% orcein in 70% alc. and 1% HCl, 125 ml.; 5% hematoxylin in abs. alc. 40 ml.; 6% FeCl₃ in water, 25 ml.; and aq. I₂-KI (1% and 2%, resp.), 25 ml. (2) rinsed in distd. water until the excess stain was removed; (3) differentiated in 1.2% FeCl₃, 5-15 sec.; (4) washed in running water, 5 min.; (5) differentiation completed in 0.01% HCl-acid-alc., 1 min.; (6) a dip in 95% alc.-distd. water, 2 min.; (7) 0.25% aq. metanil yellow, 5-10 sec.; (8) a 95% alc. dip.; (9) dehydrated in abs. alc. xylene, and mounted in a resinous medium. The technique combines the orcein of Pinkus' stain and the hematoxylin mixt. of Verhoeff into a single staining soln. and gives sharp and reliable results for both coarse and extremely delicate elastic fibers. These stain purple; nuclei, violet; and background, yellow. The stain allows the use of formalin, Bouin's fluid, and Zenker-formol fixation. The results were consistent in other primates as well as in man.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:76911 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:76911

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:13561e-f

TITLE: Tannic acid, iron hematoxylin, alcian blue, and basic fuchsin for staining islets and reticular fibers of the pancreas

AUTHOR(S): Monroe, C. W.; Spector, B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Tufts Univ. School of Med., Boston, MA

SOURCE: Stain Technology (1963), 38, 187-92

CODEN: STTEAW; ISSN: 0038-9153

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB In this technique, .alpha.-cells are stained by basic fuchsin, .beta.-cells by Fe hematoxylin, reticular fibers by ferric tannate, and mucin by alcian blue. Among 6 commonly used fixatives tested, Bouin fluid fixation (8-12 hrs.) gave the best staining

results. Procedure: paraffin sections to water; 0.5% Li₂CO₃ to remove picric acid; 20% tannic acid, 15 min.; wash well; 2-4 sec. in 0.5% basic fuchsin contg. 10% EtOH; rinse, then differentiate in 1% aniline in 90% EtOH until .alpha.-cells are red and .beta.-cells pink; 1% phosphomolybdic acid, 1 min.; 5% hematoxylin in 2% iron alum, 0.5 min.; wash well; 1% filtered alcian blue 8GX, 15 sec.; rinse, dehydrate, clear, and mount in synthetic resin. Reticular fibers stain black, acinar cells orange to gray, .alpha.-cells red, collagenous fibers red, .beta.-cells gray granules, ducts bluish-green. The method was tested on rat, rabbit, dog, hamster, cow, and man.

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of waxed and dyed fabrics by reversible wax painting technique

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Staining paraffin sections without prior removal of the wax

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Deparaffinization compositions and methods for their use

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Antigen retrieval technique utilizing citrate buffer or urea solution for immunohistochemical demonstration of androgen receptor in formalin-fixed paraffin sections

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Sintered materials from gas-atomized powders

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Preparation and use of anti-Lafora body monoclonal antibody for diagnosis of Lafora disease and type IV glycogenosis

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Abrasion-resistant sintered iron alloys

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Use of a basic dye (azure A or toluidine blue) plus a cationic surfactant for selective staining of RNA. Technical and mechanistic study

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Problems of corrosion and maintenance management. I. Corrosion and the countermeasure. Sea water-resistant stainless steel pipes

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Coloring aluminum or aluminum alloy

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Quench-hardening of metals with an improved quenching medium additive

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Critical staining of pancreatic alpha granules with phosphotungstic acid-hematoxylin

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:73170 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:73170

TITLE: Rapid, modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining method, using sodium azide, for acid-fast bacilli

AUTHOR(S): Khayat, M. H.; Schluetz, Georg O.; Aas, D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Damascus, Damascus, Syria

SOURCE: Aertzliche Laboratorium (1966), 12(12), 373-6

CODEN: AELAAH; ISSN: 0001-9526

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB Instead of the carbol-fuchsin stain, a NaN₃-fuchsin soln. is used, which facilitates the penetration of the waxy layer of the mycobacteria by the dye. Staining time is reduced from about 7 to 2 min. The NaN₃ also prevents growth of fungi in the staining soln. Pptn. of the dye is reduced by addn. of sol. starch. The slide is covered with the reagent and quickly, 3 times in succession, heated to steaming, rinsed in running water, and decolorized in a HCl-alc. soln. After washing with running water, the slide is counterstained with malachite green in permanganate for 15-20 sec. After washing and drying, the slide is examd. This procedure, in connection with use of the blue filter, gives the mycobacteria a very clear appearance similar to the effect in the phase-contrast microscope.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:3353 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:3353

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:693i,694a

TITLE: Waxes of the tubercle bacillus;mycotic acid; acid resistance

AUTHOR(S): Asselineau, Jean; Lederer, Edgar

SOURCE: Bulletin de la Societe de Chimie Biologique (1949), 31, 492-501

CODEN: BSCIA3; ISSN: 0037-9042

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Wax extd. from human tubercle bacilli was sepd. into a large no. of fractions by chromatographic adsorption on alumina. For the prepn. of mycolic acids and their derivs., also reported here, see C.A. 43, 8432i. The wax fractions with high acid resistance contained free mycolic acid. In neutral nonacid-resistant wax fractions the mycolic acid was in a stably bound form and was not liberated in the Ziehl-Neelsen reaction. Other acid-resistant fractions contained no free mycolic acid but contained it in a weakly bound combination from which it was easily set free.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1922:24862 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 16:24862

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 16:4244e-i

TITLE: *Studies of the fatty substances of tubercle bacilli and their acid-proof staining property*

AUTHOR(S): Koganei, Ryoichi

SOURCE: *Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan)* (1922), 1, 353-64

CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB *The fatty substances of tubercle bacilli contain phrenosin, kersin, sphingomyelin and cephalin, besides neutral fat and fatty acids. The former 4 substances have never been reported as ingredients. K. also studied the acid-proof property of each isolated*

constituent to find out which is responsible for this property of the bacilli. Small quantities were fixed on slides with egg albumin and stained with Ziehl-Neelsen's soln. for 5 min. under slight warming. The decolorizing was accomplished with a 3% alc. soln. of HCl. Only the portion sol. in ether but insol. in alc. and acetone was found to possess this property. This portion represents a mixt. of wax and cephalin. When the material is saponified with Na ethylate for 20 hrs. and the unsaponifiable substance is emulsified with boiling water for several hrs. a colloidal soln. is obtained from which the waxy matter can be sep'd. because it floats to the surface. This waxy matter, which lacks P and seems to belong to an aliphatic alc., did not display the acid-proof property. On the contrary, the colloidal soln. when concd. and dried did show acid resistance. To establish more definitely this point that the cephalin is the substance responsible for acid-proof property expts. were also made with cephalin isolated from ox brains. These results as well as the fact that cetin and beeswax failed to give the reaction corroborate his conclusion that the acid resistance is due to the cephalin.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1913:11798 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 7:11798

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 7:1734i,1735a

TITLE: Precaution in the Microscopic Diagnosis of Tubercle Bacilli

AUTHOR(S): Bontemps, Hans

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hamburg-Altona

SOURCE: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift (1913), 39, 454-5

CODEN: DMWOAX; ISSN: 0012-0472

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB B. found that lycopodium spores, cork cells and honey-comb wax are acid fast and stain with the Ziehl-Neelsen stain resembling tubercle bacilli.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1913:10349 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 7:10349

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 7:1527g-i

TITLE: Studies on the Chemical Composition of Tubercle Bacilli. I

AUTHOR(S): Kozniowski, T.

SOURCE: Bull. Internat. Acad. Sci. de Cracovie, Series A (1912) 942-51

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Cold extn. of human tubercle bacilli with 95% EtOH gave 3.74% ext., while extn. with acetone in Soxhlet app. gave 21.38% ext. With bacilli of bovine tuberculosis about 8-10% more ext. was obtained. Residue from these extracts is a white waxy substance sol. in hot organic solvents. Conc. acid and alkali solns. do not dissolve it unless heated; sapon. no. 125.2 and I no. 9.92. Empirical formula seems to be $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$ and corresponds to laurin ester of dodecyl alcohol, although such ester should have sapon. no. of 152.3. With $(AcO)_2O$ and $AcONa$ the substance did not yield product with far diff. sapon. no., so it seems to be an ester. Mineral acids in conc. of 3-5% set free an inactive

reducing sugar from the bacilli. Source of this sugar seems to be of carbohydrate nature but Winterstein's method for isolation of glucosamine failed to indicate the presence of chitin in the bacteria. Acid fastness of these bacilli when stained by Ziehl-Neelsen method is due to peculiar properties of a carbohydrate membrane surrounding them.